

but you know, you just have to live with it. I am not sure we ought to live with anything that doesn't make sense. I am not sure we ought to live with anything that is bad policy. Why do we have to do that? Because this group has met and they said no serious amendments can be changed—adopted that would alter the core of the bill, the basic philosophy of it, I worry about that. We are troubled that a number of things don't quite reach the promised principles that have been floated as part of this discussion.

The trigger is in the bill, but I think it is far too weak. The temporary guest worker program is preferable to last year's, but it is very unsettling to me. I have an odd feeling that this temporary worker program that is in the bill is not going to work. We should not pass anything that won't work. It needs to be done in a better way.

The hoped-for move to a more merit-based system, a point system like Canada does, is troubling because no significant move in that direction appears to be on the horizon for 8 years. It is 8 years before the point system will really take effect. So I am worried about that.

These are fundamental. Will the workplace system be effective? We need to study that language because if it is not done right, it won't work. I will have an opportunity to talk more about this.

I thank my staff and a lot of other staff who have worked their hearts out Saturday, Sunday, and into the night last night and all morning today, trying to read and digest this bill to see what it really means so we can do a better job of serving our constituents.

Finally, the guiding principle, the overarching goal of an immigration bill, must be to serve the national interest. It is not to serve special interests, groups of special interests, businesses, or immigration advocacy groups. It is to serve the national interests, and that means a principled approach that creates a lawful system that serves our economy and our society.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN RICHARD MORGAN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the founding dean of the William S. Boyd School of Law at the University of Nevada Las Vegas, Richard "Dick" Morgan. Dick came to Nevada to take on the daunting task of

starting Nevada's first law school. When given the timeframe for starting the school, Dick said it could not be done; then he went out and proved himself wrong many times over. Dick's outstanding success with Boyd School of Law now serves as the model on how to create a new law school of exceptional quality.

Under the Dean's steady hand, Boyd Law School has achieved both provisional and full accreditation with the American Bar Association in record time. The school has received special recognition for its work with the Saltman Center for Conflict Resolution, the Nevada Law Journal, client counseling training, Society of Advocates, and legal writing programs. With amazing rapidity, the school has earned an outstanding reputation for scholarship and high-quality graduates. Already, the school's alumnae are having a tremendous impact on the legal profession in Nevada. They serve as judicial clerks, pro bono attorneys, respected members of law firms throughout the State, legal counsel in Federal and State agencies, and even on my own staff.

On June 30, 2007, Dean Morgan is stepping down as the head of the law school. Although he will be sorely missed, his legacy is tremendous. UNLV's law school dean is leaving us with an outstanding institution that will continue to train the minds of many of our best and brightest students. I am confident that the attorneys trained by the school will be instrumental in guiding the future growth and progress of our State.

When he came to Nevada, he had served as a law professor and as dean of both the Wyoming and Arizona State Colleges of Law. Reflecting on his experience in legal education, Dean Morgan recently honored Nevada by characterizing his 10 years with Boyd School of Law as "the best" of his 27 years in legal education. I am grateful he spent his best years with us. He has certainly been invaluable to the Nevada legal community.

Going forward, Dean Morgan plans a community-service semiretirement. Based on his dedication to UNLV, I am confident that he will be a tremendous asset to any organization he is associated with. I offer Dean Morgan my sincere thanks for all he has done for Nevada and wish him the best on his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR TED STEVENS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, look up Senator STEVENS' name in media reports and you will find a long list of adjectives: tenacious, temperamental, scrappy, gruff, hot-tempered, tireless. And you will come across a long list of nicknames: one of the Senate's "old bulls" for his institutional knowledge, "Uncle Ted" to the people of Alaska who are grateful for his aggressive advocacy for their interests, pioneer for

flying Army Air Corps missions during World War II and migrating to our rugged 49th State after law school, a mentor to up-and-coming elected officials, reportedly by his wife, a nutrition enthusiast for his devoted consumption of greens and whole grains, in the case of his longtime friend, Senator INOUE of Hawaii, "my brother."

I would like to add a few adjectives of my own.

First, TED STEVENS is an Alaskan. It is impossible to think of Alaska without thinking of its senior Senator. Alaska and TED STEVENS are inseparable. Anyone who knows Senator STEVENS knows he wakes up every morning fighting for the people of Alaska and doesn't stop until he sleeps, which apparently isn't much. Their commercial industry, health care, electricity, water, transportation—even the cost of rural mail delivery—all earn his scrutiny. He has delivered again and again on policy to improve Alaskans' quality of life.

Second, and just as important, TED STEVENS is loyal. He is loyal to the institution of the United States Senate. Bipartisanship is natural for him. He understands that the art of compromise is critical to getting things done. For example, he is known to have helped reach a bipartisan deal on how to conduct the impeachment trial of President Clinton to minimize the partisan bickering that would have sullied the Senate and made a tense time even more tense.

He is more than willing to look across the aisle and find kinship with people of like interests. His friendship with Senator INOUE, a Democrat, is steadfast and legendary. They have found plenty of common ground in delivering good policy to the people of their uniquely situated States. Despite what seems like a gruff exterior sometimes, Senator STEVENS has a reputation for extending generous kindness to his colleagues, such as flying across country to attend the funeral of a former Senator whose vote had once been helpful.

Senator STEVENS' approach to policymaking is guided by Rotary International's "Four-Way Test," a copy of which is framed on his desk in the Senate Chamber. The test reads: "Is it the truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build goodwill and better friendships? Will it be beneficial to all concerned?"

That four-way test was written in 1932, but like Senator STEVENS—and here are more adjectives—it is common sense, inspirational, and timeless.

IDAHO COURTHOUSE AND CHURCH SHOOTINGS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this weekend we witnessed an act of senseless violence in Moscow, ID, the home of the University of Idaho, where someone reportedly laid siege to a courthouse, killing a police officer and